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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
DAVIS, CYNTHIA L	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2665	

DATE MAILED: 10/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/892,932	BEIER, NIELS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cynthia L. Davis	2665	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08 September 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 6-9, 11-15, 17-24 and 26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 6-9, 11-15, 17-24, and 26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/8/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding applicant's arguments to amended claims 1, 6, 12, 17, and 21, the DNS server of Davies, when it translates the address, causes the packet to be sent to the translated address. The packet would not be able to be sent to its destination without the address translation done by the DNS server. The term "causes," which is used in all the claims, is broad and may encompass any device that participates in the addressing process.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

1. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-15, 17-24, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Davies in further view of Genty.

Regarding claim 1, a DHCP server to assign local internet protocol (IP) addresses to devices on a local network is disclosed in Leung, column 12, lines 28 and 29, and figure 2A, element R1 (the router is between the local network, made up of the elements connected to element 12, and the larger remote network, on the other side of the router). A NAT device to translate addresses from the remote network to the local network is disclosed in Leung, column 12, lines 27-28. A packet device to receive packets from the remote network is disclosed in column 12, line 24 (the router). An addressing device to determine the local destination address of the packets received by

the packet device, wherein the addressing device uses an association table created from symbolic names of the devices on the local network and the local IP addresses associated with the devices is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server that translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47). Claim 1 further specifies that the local IP addresses on the local network are not directly accessible to devices on the remote network, which is missing from Leung and Davies. However, this is disclosed in Genty, column 7, lines 10-1 1. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to hide the local IP addresses. The motivation would be to improve network security. Determining a symbolic name of a destination address of a device from the packet, utilizing the association table to determine the destination address of the packet, and causing the packet to be sent to the destination address is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server, which translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47).

Regarding claim 6, using DHCP address assignments to determine a local destination address of a received packet in a NAT environment is disclosed in Leung, column 12, lines 24-29 (disclosing a router that has both DHCP and NAT). Assigning

local Internet Protocol (IP) addresses to devices on a local network is disclosed in Leung, column 11, lines 33-35 (the mobile nodes have local IP's on the network). Executing translation of addresses sent from the remote network to the local network is disclosed in column 12, lines 27-28. Receiving packets from a remote network and determining the local destination address of the received packets received by the packet device is disclosed in figure 4, element 415. Using an association table created from symbolic names of the devices on the network and the local IP addresses associated with the devices is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server, which translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47). Claim 7 further specifies that the local IP addresses on the local network are not directly accessible to devices on the remote network, which is missing from Leung and Davies. However, this is disclosed in Genty, column 7, lines 10-1 1. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to hide the local IP addresses. The motivation would be to improve network security. Determining a symbolic name of a destination address of a device from the packet, utilizing the association table to determine the destination address of the packet, and causing the packet to be sent to the destination address is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server, which translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time

of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47).

Regarding claim 12, an apparatus for using Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) address assignments to determine a local destination address of a received packet in a Network Address Translation (NAT) environment is disclosed in Leung, column 12, lines 24-29 (disclosing a router that has both DHCP and NAT). A name acquisition device to determine symbolic names of devices on a network is disclosed in column 12, lines 28-29 (a DHCP server). An address acquisition device to determine local Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of the devices on the local network is disclosed in

Leung, column 12, lines 27-28. A data transfer device to transfer data to a packet receiving device is disclosed in column 12, line 24 (a router). An addressing device to determine the local destination address of the packet received by the packet device, wherein the addressing device uses an association table created from the symbolic names of the devices on the local network and the local IP addresses associated with the devices is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server, which translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47). Claim 12 further specifies that the local IP addresses on the local network are not directly accessible to devices on the remote network, which is missing from Leung and Davies. However, this

is disclosed in Genty, column 71 lines 10-1 1. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to hide the local IP addresses. The motivation would be to improve network security. Determining a symbolic name of a destination address of a device from the packet, utilizing the association table to determine the destination address of the packet, and causing the packet to be sent to the destination address is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server, which translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47).

Regarding claim 17, a system for initiating an Internet Protocol (IP) telephony session over a local network comprising an IP telephony device is disclosed in column 11, lines 33-35 (the mobile node is an IP telephony device). A packet device to receive packets from a remote network is disclosed in column 12, line 24 (a router). A DHCP server to assign local IP addresses to devices on the network is disclosed in column 12, lines 28-29. A NAT device to execute network address translation is disclosed in column 12, lines 27-28. An association device to create an association table from symbolic names of the devices on the network and the local IP addresses associated with the devices, and an addressing device to determine, based upon the association table, a local destination address of each of the packets received by the packet device and to cause each of the packets to be sent to the local destination address is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server which

translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47). Claim 17 fudher specifies that the local IP addresses on the local network are not directly accessible to devices on the remote network, which is missing from Leung and Davies. However, this is disclosed in Genty, column 7, lines 10-1 1. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to hide the local IP addresses. The motivation would be to improve network security.

Regarding claim 21, an addressing device to use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) address assignments to determine a local destination address of a received packet in a Network Address Translation Environment is disclosed in Leung. column 12, lines 24-29 (disclosing a router that has both DHCP and NAT). A computer-readable medium, and a computer-readable program code, stored on the computer-readable medium is disclosed in figure 3, elements 361, 362, and 363 (depicting the memory and processor of a router, which would have computer-readable program code). Having instructions to assign local Internet Protocol (IP) addresses to devices on a network is disclosed in column 11, lines 33-35. Executing network address translation is disclosed in column 12, lines 27-28. Receiving remote packets from a remote network is disclosed in figure 4, element 415. Utilizing an association table created from symbolic names of the devices on the network and the local IP addresses associated with the devices, and determine the local destination address of the packets received by

the addressing device is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server which translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44- 47). Claim 21 further specifies that the local IP addresses on the local network are not directly accessible to devices on the remote network, which is missing from Leung and Davies. However, this is disclosed in Genty, column 7, lines 10-11. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to hide the local IP addresses. The motivation would be to improve network security. Determining a symbolic name of a destination address of a device from the packet, utilizing the association table to determine the destination address of the packet, and causing the packet to be sent to the destination address is missing from Leung. However, Davies discloses in column 1, lines 61-62, a DNS server, which translates symbolic names into IP addresses on a LAN. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a DNS server to perform addressing functions. The motivation would be to use a common method of address translation (Davies, column 1, lines 44-47).

Regarding claims 2, 7, 13, and 18, a router receiving the packets is disclosed in column 12, lines 24-28.

Regarding claim 22, the addressing device being a router is disclosed in column 12, line 24.

Regarding claims 3, 8, 14, 19, and 23, the router including a DHCP server is disclosed in column 12, lines 28-29.

Regarding claims 4, 9, 15, 20, and 24, the router including a NAT device is disclosed in column 12, lines 27-28.

Regarding claims 11 and 26, the remote network being an Internet is disclosed in column 1, lines 13-14 (the mobile nodes communicate with the internet).

2. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cynthia L. Davis whose telephone number is (571) 272-3117. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 to 6, Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CLD
10/1/2005 CLD 10/1/05

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